

THE NEW SECRETARY

WALTER WELLMAN DESCRIBES MR. FOSTER'S SUCCESSOR.

The Man from Pike County, Ind., Is the Most Experienced Diplomat in the United States—He Has a Pleasant Home and an Accomplished Wife.

Special Correspondence.
WASHINGTON, July 7.—Our new secretary of state is a man worth writing about. I know him well, his weak points as well as his strong ones, and I find very little in him that is not thoroughly admirable. Colonel John W. Foster is about the first secretary of state we have ever had—certainly the first in modern times—who was promoted to the high post as a reward of professional excellence; for Colonel Foster is among the very few professional diplomats this country has possessed in the last half century. Diplomacy, international law and negotiation, with all that these terms imply—and it is very much—have for twenty years been as much his profession as the law or medicine or journalism is yours.



JOHN W. FOSTER.

In America there has been little incentive to the practice of such a profession. Our diplomatic agents are selected for political reasons, and, excepting to be displaced with the first change of administration, have their missions as a sort of holiday. They have, as a rule, had but little training for the work, and after getting into it are more concerned about having a good time than for mastery of the trade or for doing themselves for higher and more important duties in the same line. Not so with Mr. Foster. Having as the outset a natural aptitude for diplomacy, in tact, manner and temperament, at the first opportunity, which was when General Grant sent him as minister to Mexico, he took up the work as if he expected to remain in it all his days. And he has remained in it from that hour to this, and has become so proficient in it that he is easily the first of American diplomats whose services will always be in demand, no matter whether Republicans or Democrats control the administration.

The rise of a man like this, through studiousness, application, development of usefulness and genuine ability to the highest place in the American career is an event noteworthy and encouraging. If the time is coming when a man may win such promotion through merit and not through a political favor, possibly we shall have in this country some day what they have long had in Europe, a distinct and growing school of diplomacy. In the Old World diplomatic representatives are trained as such as are trained to the law. They must first go out as under secretaries, and as a rule promotion is anything but rapid, and comes only after long service, and in half a dozen foreign capitals. When the secretary becomes charge d'affaires, and finally minister, the chances are he knows his business as familiarly with every trick of the trade and has become such a thorough master of the forms and usages of international intercourse, as well as of the written and unwritten law which underlies it, that he may be considered a master of his profession.

The thirty-first secretary of state was born in Pike county, Ind., that country which has long been the birth of the made wit of the west as a region that can produce nothing but hoopoes and marmosets. Colonel Foster comes of English and American stock, his father having come to this country from England, just after the beginning of the century. Foster, Sr., settled in Pike county and married an Indiana girl. He was a farmer, and a very successful one. He was able to send his sons away to college, and thus John W. Foster went first to Brown University, and then to Harvard law school. It was at the first college, when he was but a lad of sixteen, that he met a little lass of ten who was destined to have an important influence upon his life.

Between the lad and the girl an affection sprang up, and after the former had gone away to Harvard, studied law for a time at Cincinnati and begun his practice at Evansville, whither his father had removed from Pike county, he made Miss McPherson, now a grown woman, his wife.

Shorty after the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Foster he was broke out. Foster was then twenty-four, and a delicate, a student who was just beginning to practice law. His young wife made him promise he would not go to war, because he was not strong enough to wait in the infantry, and there seemed to be no chance to get an officer's commission and a horse to ride upon. But while Mrs. Foster was away visiting her father-in-law, starting up a college where her father-in-law was a trustee, Foster, who had been a member of the Indiana National Guard, and as major for the young army, and away he went to the war upon a horse. How well he served is a matter of history. He was in many battles, and won promotion for his valor and usefulness.

Few men looked less like a soldier than he, or proved to be braver soldiers. Such, at least, is the judgment of General Walter Q. Gresham, who was his brigade commander. Coming out of the war a colonel, Foster settled down at Evansville to study law. For a time he edited the Evansville Courier, and, having attracted the attention of Governor Morton, was made chairman of the Republican state committee. In 1870, through the influence of Gresham, between whom and Foster warm friendship has always existed, and of Governor Morton, Mr. Foster was appointed minister to Mexico by President Grant. This was the beginning of a career which has proved a glorious one in every way, and which has reached a culmination during the last ten days in promotion to the secretaryship of state. As I have said, he entered upon the work of his foreign mission with a student's enthusiasm. He was not content simply to do the office, have a pleasant time socially and to draw the salary. He quickly became the most influential resident minister at the Mexican capital. He studied Spanish law and literature, and was on confidential terms with the leading men of the country.

When he left Mexico to go to Russia as minister to St. Petersburg, under Hayes, it was with the regret of the leading men of the former country. In Russia, though he did not remain long, he pursued the same methods which had made him both popular and useful in Mexico. He studied the language, the people, the law, the customs. He made invaluable friendships. When he was transferred to Spain, under President Arthur, it was almost like returning home. He knew Spanish matters as most as well as he did those of the United States. Besides the language fluently and wrote it with such accuracy that he revised all translations passing through his office; it being so difficult to have translations made from English to Spanish or from Spanish to English without changing the delicate shades of meaning which are of such vast importance in international negotiations.

After spending seven years in Mexico, a year and a half in Russia and two years and a half in Spain, Colonel Foster settled in Washington to practice as an international lawyer. He had the prestige of long service in the diplomatic field, and the additional distinction of being the only man in our diplomatic history to have three distinct missions. Naturally his services were in demand. He became counsel for Mexico, a special agent for Russia, and the Spanish government was once his client. Several of the south American republics employed him. At one time his income reached the princely sum of \$75,000 a year, and for some time he has not been below \$25,000 a year. Yet with all this success he has found time to serve his own country when asked to do so. President Arthur sent him to Spain to negotiate a commercial treaty. Secretary Blaine and President Harrison sent him again to Spain and to Cuba to negotiate reciprocity arrangements. For more than two years he has been virtually the secretary of state, specially representing the president in the cabinet, and at the same time assisting Mr. Blaine in the possession of the latter's extreme confidence. The very important work of preparing the bearing new cases has been left almost entirely to him. With Harrison on one side and Blaine on the other—for it is no longer denied that there was a time when friction between the president and his secretary of state—Mr. Foster bore peculiar and delicate relations to both and to the public service. That he was able to meet all phases of the situation and to do admirable work while at the same time retaining the confidence of both chiefs is evidence enough of his tact and skill.



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INTERESTING INCIDENTS RELATED BY MAJOR ALFRED R. CALHOUN.

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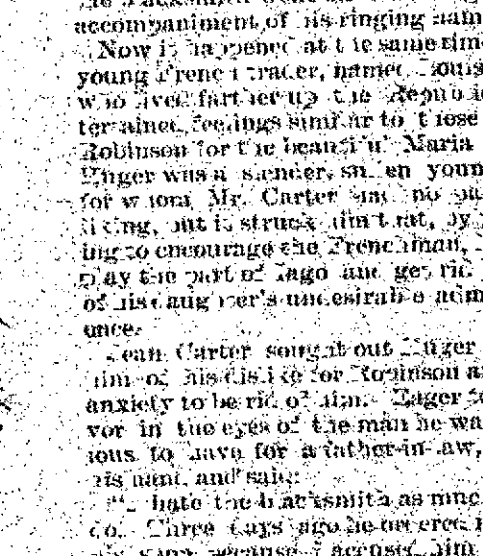
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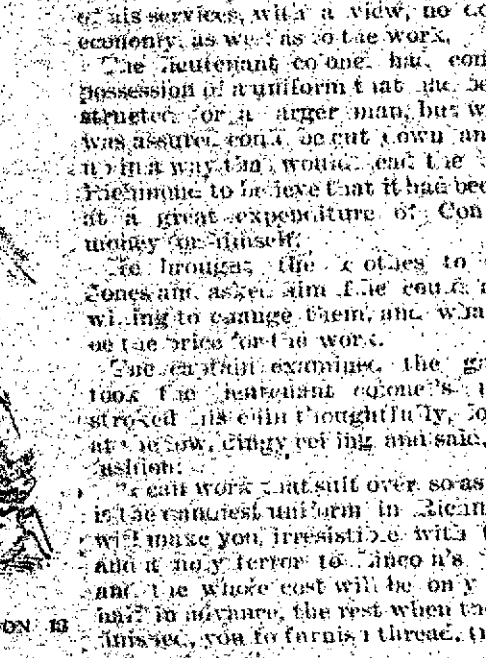
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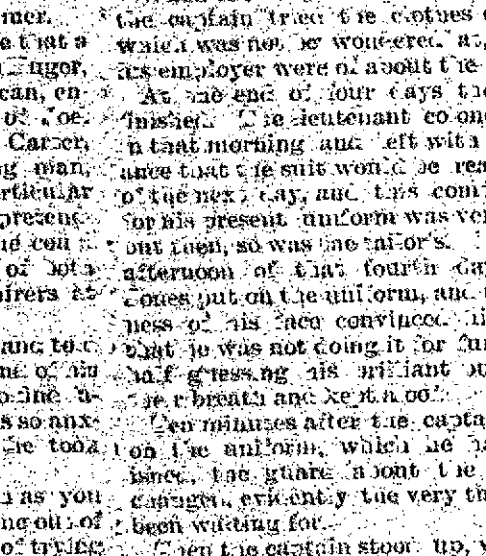
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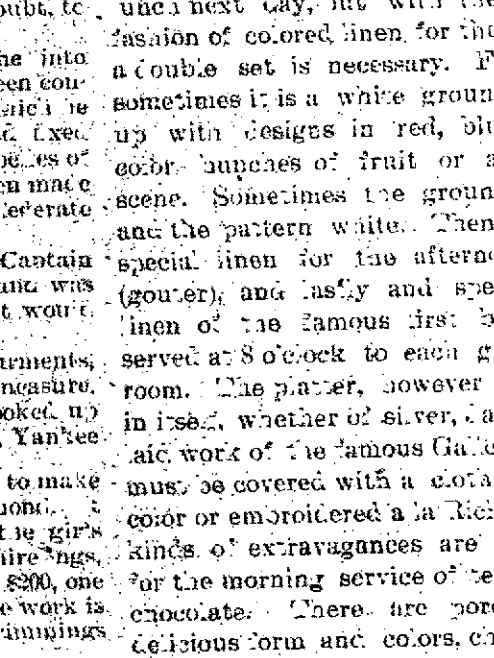
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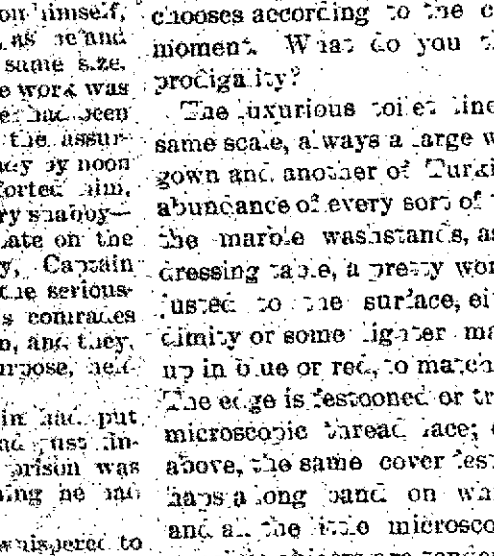
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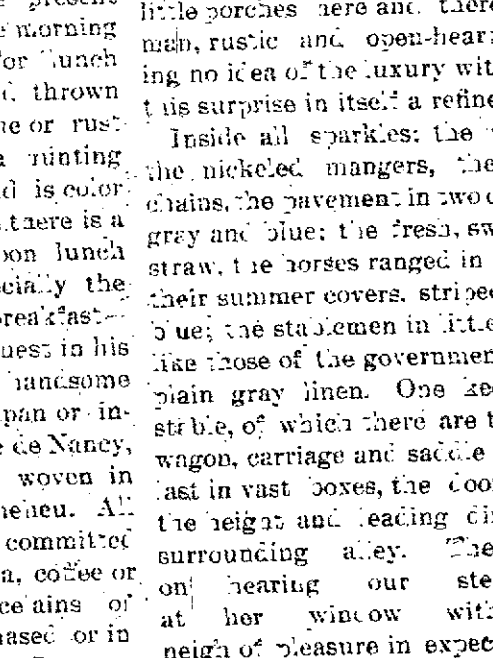
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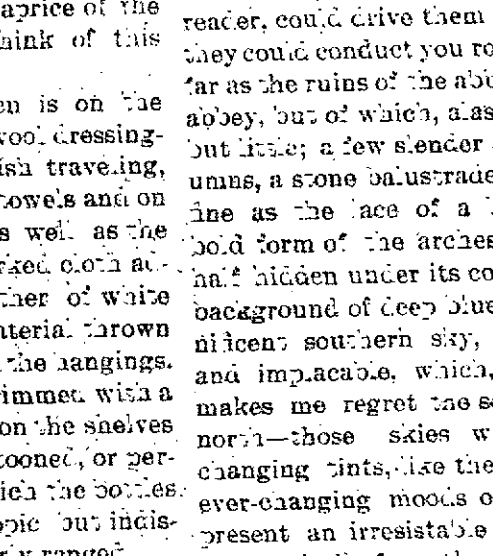
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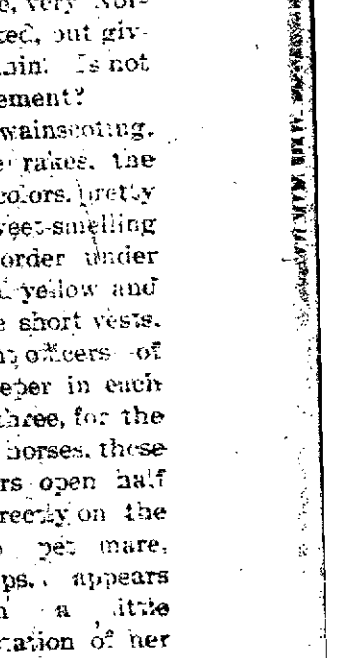
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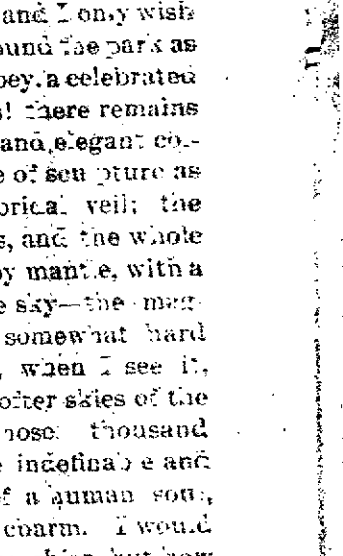
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THE GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY
THE GAZETTE PRINTING CO.DAILY—IN ADVANCE.
Per annum \$1.50 Six months \$1.00
Three months \$0.50
WEEKLY—IN ADVANCE.
Per annum \$1.00 Six months \$0.50
Three months \$0.25

ADVERTISING.

Rates made known on application to the office.

JOB WORK.

Facilities for Plain and Fancy Job Printing equal to those of any establishment west of the Missouri river.

All persons having advertisements in the paper and desiring them discontinued, will please make it known at the business office, where they will be properly attended to. We cannot hold ourselves responsible for advertisements continuing in the paper unless notice is thus given.

No claims are allowed against employees of the GAZETTE to offset any of their accounts.

All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be paid for in full before the Thursday noon.

Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them.

H. A. HUSLEY,
Manager of the GAZETTE.

THE HOMESTEAD RIOTS.

The terrible occurrences at Homestead, Penn., on Wednesday, will excite the wonder of the civilized world.

The deadly encounter, those engaged in it, and those who incited it, will be condemned, but the deed itself will be wasted, the property destroyed will be worse than sacrificed, the punishment of those who offended against the law will, of its most salutary effect, if the teachings of the terrible catastrophe do not tend to prevent a like occurrence in the future.

The manufacturing establishment at Homestead is one of the largest, wealthiest, most enterprising and respectable in the country, headed by Andrew Carnegie, distinguished for his public spirit and liberality, respected and honored throughout the land.

The workmen belonged to one of the skilled classes of labor who had many of them worked for the Carnegie company for years, had married, raised families, and owned homes, a circumstance not likely to have occurred under mean and rapacious employers. The business of the company was depressed, and they, as was their right, gave notice in June that a moderate reduction in the scale of wages would be made July 1. The men, as they also in a right, refused to accept the reduced rate. So far both parties were within the rule of the law, but the workmen instead of seeking employment where satisfactory wages could be obtained, made violent demonstrations and emphasized their determination to resist the reduction by hanging in effigy Mr. Frick, the president of the company, who, naturally, innocent, closed the doors and suspended all work in the establishment. The hanging him in effigy was a personal indignity and a criminal offense. We do not know what, if anything, the laws of the state provide for burning a citizen in effigy.

At this stage the workmen seem to have conceived, and inaugurated unlawful and unjustifiable measures in every sense. They assumed authority and control over the establishment, placed a guard around it, forbade ingress or egress, arrested and exercised absolute dominion over the property of the company. The president appealed to the county authorities for protection. The sheriff conceded the justness of his claim and promised and made with an insufficient force, an ineffectual effort to restore possession to the rightful owners. We think the president here came to an unfortunate determination. It would have been wiser for him to have exercised patience and forbearance. Financially strong as this company was, and, no great injury could have come of delay, giving the excited workmen time for reflection. But he determined upon immediate retaliatory measures. The men had organized into an amalgamated association for the protection of what they conceived to be their rights, and he appealed to an available force at his command for the enforcement of what he knew to be his.

The right of an owner to the possession and control of his property is too well established to be denied by any right-thinking man. The expediency of asserting this right under all circumstances or in any particular way may be properly questioned. Mr. Frick took the responsibility of immediate action. The Pinkerton contingent was employed, a body of men not much in favor with the public and yet engaged generally in work of a detective character, under a good intrinsic head, have achieved notoriety and often done good service in the preservation of order and suppression of crime.

Unfortunately and perhaps improperly, these men were uniformed and armed, and bore the appearance of soldiers. There seems to have been an understanding between the sheriff and President Frick that they should be appointed deputies, and thus be clothed with authority. More prudent men would have thought of a one business and have delayed even in enforcing rights under such circumstances and at such a hazard.

On the arrival of the Pinkerton force the tragical encounter occurred. The proof is conflicting as to which party commenced it.

It was an unequal contest—3000 against 300. The casualties committed are well known.

The atrocities of the shooting matter at the surrender have been hardly equalled

by the Sepoys in India, or the savages on our border. The strike is still on.

The strikers, encouraged by their temporary success, still "hold the fort." On the side of the Carnegie company the matter is in the hands of the county and state authorities, who appear to be considering what is to be done. There can be but one result. The rights of property are still recognized by the law. We have courts and officers and processes of law by which such rights can be enforced. Citizens are entitled to the possession of their property and the power of the state is pledged to secure it for them.

The strikers will have the sympathy of labor organizations and coworkers everywhere, and more or less sympathy will be felt for them by kind-hearted people who always sympathize with human distress and suffering even if self-incurred or imposed. It cannot be hoped that the difficulty will be settled by arbitration or otherwise. What would be thought of a man who should send a horse in the street and when the owner claimed it, propose to arbitrate the question at issue between them. The workmen at Homestead have forcibly usurped the possession and control of the establishment and defy the rights of the owners and their authority to occupy it at their pleasure. This violation of law will not be approved by right-thinking men or sustained by an enlightened public sentiment. We do not know whether the reduction proposed by the company is reasonable or unreasonable. We only insist that they have a legal right to say what wages they will pay, and if the workmen are unable or unwilling to accept the proffered wages, they are at liberty to decline and seek employment elsewhere. This is the law and the common sense of the case. The fact that the workmen are charity and have homes, and are able to refuse the pecuniary aid proffered them from Akron, implies that their wages are sufficient for their support and for reasonable acquisition. If the company are in any way violating their contract with the laborers, or even failing to comply with assurances, let them out to induce their employment. The laborers would have rights and duties they could enforce in the courts, and their claims would be everywhere approved; but even taken in combinations to enforce their rights by embarrassing their employers, or interfering with their work, or their employment of men willing to accept the wages offered, would be illegal, revolutionary, and should be universally condemned.

The efforts of the communities of laborers to right their supposed wrongs by violence is a great mistake. Of a men they most need the protection of law.

The law, the law, it is the laborer's counsel, for the poor man's friend, the rich man's security. It throws its protecting arms alike around the weak and the strong. It is the shield of innocence—the terror of guilt. A ways, under all circumstances, everywhere upheld and maintain the sanctity and supremacy of law.

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COLORADO SUMMER SCHOOL.

This excellent institution so recently established in our city, so deeply and widely interesting our people and attracting attention abroad throughout the country, has occasion to appeal to citizens for financial aid. No truly good thing comes to us without effort, labor and sacrifice. Considerable expenditure has been necessary and is daily being made to provide so much and such excellent instruction, and the means to defray this outlay must in part fall upon the liberality of citizens.

The executive committee planned their work with the hope and expectation of securing by subscription and the advance sale of tickets from fifteen hundred to two thousand dollars, to be entirely independent of the ordinary revenue from the school. But a few receipts from all sources were received, and the required sum from six to seven hundred dollars, which amount should be pledged between now and Saturday, but need not be paid before Aug. 1. The committee have not been idle. They have sent out about twenty thousand circulars and pamphlets, and the more extensive advertising has been by means of securing press notices all over the country. This work has reached as far east as Boston, New York and Philadelphia. The whole plan has been developed and the institution placed in its present encouraging condition since May 2. The school is now an assured success from a literary point of view. Everyone expresses the highest pleasure at the amount and quality of the work. No pains have been spared to get the latest faculty possible. There are representatives of Yale University, Brown University, the University of California, Iowa college and the Iowa State Normal school, besides the institutions, most of them of a high character, of this state. There are 42 lectures by thirty-six different instructors. This school has carried the name and reputation of Colorado Springs from one end of the country to the other. This is no exaggeration. People in Boston and New York have seen notices of this institution and remarked it. No better advertisement of the town can be devised. It does great positive good. It comes very near realizing the idea of the people's college. It refreshes and revivifies all who attend. This being the scope, promise, and so far its achieve-

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THE GAZETTE'S COLLEGIATE DAY.

The recent action of congress changing the date for the national public school celebration from October 12 to October 22 is a story in the collection of its accuracy, and it is remarkable that it should have been so long over-looked.

There is to be a national observance of the 100th anniversary of the discovery of America. It is a fact on the date which marks the true centennial. It is obviously stupid to evade the recurrence of a date which by reason of arbitrary changes in the method of reckoning time has lost its significance and does not indicate the true cycle of years.

Every American knows that Columbus discovered this hemisphere on October 12, 1492, and although on October 12, 1892, would seem to mark the 400th anniversary of that event, but it will be remembered that time was then calculated upon a different basis than is now in vogue.

For many centuries the Julian calendar was the accepted authority for calculations, although its inaccuracy was not unknown. In 1582 a reformation took place. The Gregorian calendar was then introduced in Europe, and this calendar is now used by all civilized nations, with the exception of Russia, which still adheres to the Julian method of computing time. When the reformation occurred it was found necessary to drop ten days from the calendar and October 15, 1582, became October 5, 1582. These dropped days were the accumulated errors of many centuries of erroneous reckoning. The Julian calendar assumed that a year contained 365 1/4 days, and as this was 11 minutes and 14 seconds longer the error amounted to three days every 40 years. The Gregorian calendar corrected this defect by making every century year a common year unless divisible by 400, whereas by the Julian calendar every year (century year included) divided by four was a leap year. Thus by the new style of computation the years 1600, 1700 and 1800 were not leap years.

As previously stated, the reformation took place in 1582, and ten days were suppressed. But as the discovery of America was previous to the year 1500, which by the Gregorian calendar was common, there are but nine days to omit. Consequently on Oct. 12, 1892, the sun will occupy the same relative position to the earth as on the 23rd of October, 1492, when for the first time Columbus reached these shores.

For these reasons, together with the fact that every precedent is in favor of adopting the new style of reckoning, we favor the change.

The Gregorian calendar was not introduced into Great Britain until 1752, in accordance and practice, celebrating the change up to that time. Consequently it has been necessary to correct the dates of our American anniversaries which commemorate events previous to 1752. Washington was born Feb. 22, 1732, but by the "new style" his birthday falls on the 21st, and that is the day we celebrate. The anniversary of Fort Mifflin's Day and of the founding of the City of Boston are both observed on the corrected date. It is understood that the act of congress of April 25, 1860, naming Oct. 12, 1892, as the date for the celebration of the World's Fair grounds, has not been amended by a change of date to Oct. 22. The fair will practically be a year late, and the dedicatory exercises should take place on the true anniversary, which is Oct. 22. Congress has already shown its good sense by placing the popular and general celebration of the public schools as to be the center on the corrected date. Only remains for congress to extricate the nation from the commercial predicament of a two-headed celebration of Discovery Day by changing the Chicago date to correspond with the corrected date, it has already set for the popular public school celebrations.

The Republican county convention last fall adopted a resolution by which the county convention was held away from the town. The new plan provides for preliminary elections at which the Republican voters should cast their votes for candidates for public office, the man who receives the greatest number of votes to be declared the Republican nominee. It is claimed that by this means the nominee is the choice of the majority of the party, independent of convention manipulations. While this is true there is another side to the question. The open discussion of questions of public good is one of the best safeguards of good government. The town meeting in New England, where every man has a voice and a vote, makes the New England towns a shining exception to the municipalities of this state. There are 42 lectures by thirty-six different instructors. This school has carried the name and reputation of Colorado Springs from one end of the country to the other. This is no exaggeration. People in Boston and New York have seen notices of this institution and remarked it. No better advertisement of the town can be devised. It does great positive good. It comes very near realizing the idea of the people's college. It refreshes and revivifies all who attend. This being the scope, promise, and so far its achieve-

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Abraham Lincoln in New Orleans.

Charles Carleton Coffin in Harper's Young People.

Denon Olin, merchant of Springfield, Mo., in the summer of 1831, wanted to send a lot of corn, pork, and the pigs to market. He could find a flat boat down on the Sangamon, for it to the Illinois, down the stream to the Mississippi, and thence to New Orleans. He could not go himself, but must have somebody whom he could trust. Just now it came about we do not know, but in some way he learned that Abraham Lincoln, who had just driven an ox team from Indiana, and who was living near Decatur, had already made a successful trip down the Mississippi, and that he was honest and could be trusted. Lincoln was just the man, for he had worked with his father as carpenter, could hammer, and make moccasins. A few weeks later Lincoln and John Calhoun were at work on the banks of the Sangamon, cutting down trees, sawing planks, and building the boat. They were so diligent that in four weeks from the first tree it was completed, anchored, loaded with barrels of pork and pigs, and with corn, and floating down the Sangamon. It was supposed that the boat would glide over the dam at New Salem, but it grounded, instead, and they were obliged to obtain a canoe, carry the corn to the shore, and reload it after getting the boat below the dam. Farther down stream they were to take a herd of pigs. But the animals had no intention of being driven on board. They could not be coaxed by corn strewn on the ground. Lincoln was then to be foiled, and by main strength carried them in his arms one by one upon the boat. The cargo complete, they took into the Illinois, and upon the current of that river to the Mississippi, and thence to New Orleans.

Traders are there from Mississippi and Louisiana to obtain slaves to work in the cotton fields. The two boatmen saunter into the market, and behold negro men, women, boys and girls standing on a bench around the wharf of the river, the planter looking into their mouths, as they would look at the teeth of a horse. The auctioneer proclaims their good qualities as he would those of a horse or mule. Kays they are members of a church—Christians—therefore regarded as more valuable than irreligious slaves. His amiable father. A husband and wife are forever separated. Children never again will behold their father and mother. Abraham Lincoln goes out from the auction room with his blood on fire. There is a quivering in his throat, a quivering of his lips, as he turns to his fellow boatman, "If I ever get a chance to do that thing, I'll hit it hard by the heels." Who is to hit the "thing" above? He is a boatman, splitter of rails, transporter, backwoodsman. Nothing more. His property is so deep that his compass were in fact, and he could make a yamper in public. Nancy Miller made him a pair of trousers. What position of influence or power is he likely to attain to enable him to strike a blow? The "thing" which he would like to hit is incorporated into the frame work of society, and legalized in all of the states composing the republic. It is entrenched in church and state alike, accepted by doctors of divinity as beneficial to the human race, as authorized and blessed by Almighty God. It is a political force, recognized in the constitution, entering into the basis of representation. Is there the remotest probability that he ever will be able to smite such an institution? Why utter the words? Why raise the right hand toward heaven and swear a solemn oath? Was it some dim vision of what might come to him through divine providence in the unfolding years? Was it an illumination of spirit that for the moment forecast an impending conflict between right and wrong in which he would take a conspicuous part? Was it the whispering to him by a divine messenger of the unseen realm, that he was to be a chosen one to wipe the "thing" from the earth, and give deliverance from bondage to millions of his fellow-men? If we conclude that the words only fell from his lips by chance, their utterance, taken in connection with what he did in giving freedom to four millions of slaves, is very wonderful.

The pigs, pork, and corn sold, and the boat disposed of, Lincoln and Calhoun took passage for St. Louis on a steamboat. There were slaves on board. As he saw their abject condition and read of the scene he had witnessed at New Orleans, he became silent, thoughtful, and sad. Through life he remembered it.

Let Every Man Look at Pennsylvania.
New York Sun, Saturday July 9.

There is nothing now to prevent the strikers at Homestead from opening the great Carnegie plant on their own account. They are in full possession of the property; they hold their title from the governor of Pennsylvania, and it is only remains for them to capture Carnegie and his partners and force them to work as slaves in managing the business. Law and order are no more; and the constitution is spit upon by the executive of Pennsylvania. And as if it were not enough that this black and bloody record of murder and robbery has been achieved on the banks of the Monongahela, there must arise an inconceivable crime in Washington to bring down the constitution and the constitution on the very floor of the senate! It becomes every man to know that these are serious times, and that the safeguards of our liberties are in peril. When a profligate and a vicious press is inciting to murder and to riot, and an emascuated and cowardly executive is in a state of every idea and principle of duty.

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SCIENCE STORIES

"The monks who had made such a fine business of this trade were before a French court and the verdict, I am sorry to produce sample after sample, was in their favor. The court made a clean break and declared, as he exhibited the film that the liquor was the very good, exactly as you, a good quality, and was, in fact, as the court said, 'It was a French court, your honor, but honorable court. There have been men who pass off water for wine, far more ridiculous, have for water.'"

ALFRED S.

Mr. Charles J. Smith, president of the Chicago Chamber of Commerce, was the guest of honor at a luncheon given by the Chicago Chamber of Commerce at the Hotel Sherman, Monday, June 1, 1908. The luncheon was given in honor of Mr. Smith, who is president of the Chicago Chamber of Commerce, and was attended by a large number of prominent business men of the city. Mr. Smith is a well-known business man and has been president of the Chicago Chamber of Commerce for several years. The luncheon was a very successful one and was enjoyed by all those present.

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